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1 59. An elongated bone implant for use in spinal fusions, said bone implant comprising a
2 section of bone that comprises a first side face and a second side face opposite said first
3 side face, an anterior end and a posterior end opposite said anterior end, a first side wall
4 and a second side wall opposite said first side wall, wherein said first side wall and said
5 second side wall extend between said first and second side faces, and wherein said
6 second side wall defines either a concave surface or both linear and concave surfaces.

1 60. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said first side wall defines a convex
2 surface.

1 61. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said elongated bone implant is
2 comprised of autograft, allograft, or xenograft cortical or cancellous bone.

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1 62. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said anterior end has a dimension of
2 about 4 mm to about 5 mm coursing from said first side wall to second side wall.

1 63. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said posterior end has a dimension
2 of about 4 mm to about 6 mm coursing from said first side wall to second side wall.

1 64. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said concave surface has a
2 curvature relating to an angle of about 60 degrees to about 75 degrees.

1 65. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said first side face, second side
2 face, or both are machined to display a rough, ridged or grooved surface to aid in
3 preventing said bone implant from moving out of place.

1 66. The elongated bone implant of claim 65, wherein said first and second side faces are
2 machined to display ridges that are configured to prevent sliding of said bone implant
3 back toward the direction from which said bone implant is inserted.

1 67. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, further comprising an instrument
2 attachment hole positioned at said posterior end, wherein said hole extends toward said
3 anterior end.

1 68. The elongated bone implant of claim 59, wherein said bone implant is about 20 mm
2 to about 26 mm in length from said anterior end to said posterior end.

1 69. A method of fusing a first vertebra to a second vertebra comprising distracting said
2 first and second vertebrae; removing a portion of an intervertebral disc positioned
3 between said first and second vertebrae thereby creating a space, and implanting an
4 elongated bone implant according to claim 1 into said space, wherein said elongated bone
5 implant is positioned such that said second side wall faces inwardly.

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1 70. A method of fusing a first vertebra to a second vertebra in a patient comprising:
2 distracting said first and second vertebrae;
3 removing a portion of an intervertebral disc positioned between said first and
4 second vertebrae thereby creating a space; and
5 implanting an elongated bone implant into said space, said bone implant
6 comprising a section of bone that comprises a first side face and a second side face
7 opposite said first side face, an anterior end and a posterior end opposite said anterior
8 end, a first side wall and a second side wall opposite said first side wall, wherein said first
9 side wall and said second side wall extend between said first and second side faces, and
10 wherein said second side wall defines either a concave surface or both linear and concave
11 surfaces;
12 wherein said elongated bone implant is positioned in said space such that said
13 second side wall faces inwardly.

1 71. The method of claim 70, wherein said elongated bone implant is positioned such that
2 said anterior end is directed toward the anterior side of said patient and said posterior
3 end is directed toward the posterior side of said patient.